

Pre/Post Test

1. Which of the following states were once a part of the New Mexico Territory?
☐ Nevada
☐ Arizona
☐ New Mexico
☐ Colorado
☐ all of the above
2. In 1857 and 1860, citizens of the New Mexico Territory wanted to divide the state for which of the following reasons?
☐ cultural differences
☐ distance
☐ Indian raids
☐ the first two choices
☐ none of the above
3. By 1861, the New Mexico Territory was divided into the Arizona and New Mexico Territories. Which territory was recognized as a Confederate Territory?
☐ New Mexico
☐ Arizona
☐ both New Mexico and Arizona
☐ none of the above
4. In 1852, the United States purchased the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, the negotiators for this purchase were?
☐ Zachary Taylor and James Gadsden
☐ James Buchanan and James Gadsden
☐ General Santa Anna and James Gadsden
☐ Zachary Taylor and James Buchanan
☐ Zachary Taylor and General Santa Anna
5. How many centimeters (cm) are in an inch?
☐ 1 inch equals 1.54cm
☐ 1 inch equals 2.54cm
☐ 1 inch equals 1.00cm
☐ 1 inch equals 2.00cm
☐ none of the above

6. How many hectares (ha) are in an acre?
- ☐ 1 acre equals 1.00 ha
 - ☐ 1 ha equals 2.47 acre
 - ☐ 1 acre equals 640 ha
 - ☐ 1 acre equals 0.50 ha
 - ☐ none of the above
7. In the current states of Arizona and New Mexico, what area represents the Gadsden Purchase?
- ☐ southern New Mexico and western Arizona
 - ☐ southern New Mexico and southern Arizona
 - ☐ southwestern New Mexico and southern Arizona
 - ☐ all of the above
 - ☐ none of the above
8. The Chihuahuan Desert occupies the southeastern part of the state of New Mexico. What climatic indicator is used to determine the boundaries of the Chihuahuan Desert?
- ☐ frost free days
 - ☐ total annual rainfall
 - ☐ summer rainfall
 - ☐ winter snow fall
 - ☐ none of the above
9. In 1852, which of the following New Mexico Territory counties were within the Chihuahuan Desert?
- ☐ Eddy and Chaves
 - ☐ Chaves and Arizona
 - ☐ Socorro and Dona Ana
 - ☐ Dona Ana and Lincoln
 - ☐ Grant and Lincoln
10. During World War II, the federal government acquired parts of Santa Fe and Sandoval Counties, what did the government do with this land?
- ☐ created a camp for German prisoners of war
 - ☐ created a military base to test new weapon systems
 - ☐ created an underground communications headquarters
 - ☐ created an atomic research laboratory
 - ☐ created an atomic dump site
11. In 1850, which of the following descriptions most accurately represents the vegetation found in southern New Mexico and within the Chihuahuan Desert?
- ☐ a desert-grassland with few rivers and widely scattered springs
 - ☐ a desert-shrubland with few rivers and widely scattered springs
 - ☐ a desert with few grasses and trees, and abundant water
 - ☐ the first two choices

12. Why is it important to review history and compare the past with the present?
- ☐ Historical comparisons allow us to determine if current land management practices are either helping or harming the land resource.
 - ☐ Comparing current livestock grazing units with past units allow us to assess economic and ecological consequences.
 - ☐ all of the above
 - ☐ none of the above
13. What is the impact of wind blowing and water running over bare soil as compared to soil covered by grass?
- ☐ When soil is not covered by grass, wind dislodges soil particles and small particles end up in the atmosphere. The result is a dust storm.
 - ☐ When soil is covered by grass, water is slowed down and water enters the soil.
 - ☐ The result is more available water for recreation and human consumption.
 - ☐ When water enters the soil, rather than running off, there is better grass growth and the additional growth will support greater livestock populations.
 - ☐ all of the above
 - ☐ none of the above
14. Why is it important to collect and preserve plant samples?
- ☐ Preserved plants and collection notes can be compared to current vegetation, to determine if vegetation changes have occurred.
 - ☐ Preserved plants can be compared with current plants to determine if phenotypic changes have occurred.
 - ☐ The DNA of preserved plant leaves can be compared with the DNA in current plants to determine if genotypic changes have occurred.
 - ☐ the first two choices
 - ☐ none of the above
15. During the plant pressing process, what is the significance of placing cardboard between plants that are green?
- ☐ Cardboard provides a cushion and protects plants when pressure is applied with the straps.
 - ☐ Cardboard is a paper product that absorbs moisture, which has moved from the wet plant to the newspaper and then the cardboard. Moisture enters the outer cardboard surface and moves through to the corrugated surface. Air passing across the corrugated surface removes moisture from the press and plants dry without spoiling.
 - ☐ Cardboard is hydrophobic and repels water, hence the need to open the plant press daily and let moisture exit the plant press.
 - ☐ the first two choices
 - ☐ none of the above

16. How do we determine if a plant was introduced into North America from a different continent?
- ☐ Introduced plants look different than native plants.
 - ☐ Introduced plants are larger and require more water than native plants.
 - ☐ Introduced plants will die when planted with native plants.
 - ☐ all of the above
 - ☐ none of the above
17. What are the differences between clayey and sandy soils?
- ☐ Clay soil particles are very small and sandy soil particles are large.
 - ☐ Water enters clayey soils slower than sandy soils.
 - ☐ Water in sandy soil is more loosely bound to the sand particles than water is to clay particles in clayey soils, therefore, water in sandy soil is more available to plants.
 - ☐ all of the above
 - ☐ none of the above
18. Why should large seed be planted deeper than small seed?
- ☐ Large seed have more endosperm or food reserves, and therefore more expendable energy if the seed is planted deep, and the hypocotyl and cotyledons have to travel 3cm or more to the soil surface.
 - ☐ The cotyledons are larger in larger seed, and therefore produce greater carbohydrate quantities.
 - ☐ The hypocotyl of small seed is thin and pliable, and can travel from great depths in the soil.
 - ☐ second and third choices
 - ☐ none of the above
19. How can the ideal germination temperature be determined?
- ☐ Germinate seed under four or more controlled temperature regimes, record germination percent at each temperature, and then analyze data to determine statistical differences.
 - ☐ Germinate seeds at one temperature and extrapolate to other temperatures.
 - ☐ Germinate seed at what you believe are the extreme high and low germination temperatures.
 - ☐ second and third choices
 - ☐ none of the above
20. Why are seed germination-temperature treatments replicated?
- ☐ to explain differences between the same treatments germinated at the same temperature
 - ☐ to explain differences among temperature treatments
 - ☐ to explain germination differences among seed, of the same species collected in different years
 - ☐ all of the above
 - ☐ none of the above

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Note: Plant size or shape can not be used to determine if a plant is native or introduced. The ideal way is to consult a plant taxonomy text, or consult an expert.

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